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Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,  
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryd. Rn.*  
She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;  
A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope's Windsor For.*  
The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.  
The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,  
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:  
These morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest  
They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feast. *Dryden's Liad.*  
3. Meat rolled together, and tied round.  
*Fillet* of a fenny snake, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
In the cauldron boil and bake.  
The mixture thus, by chymick art  
United close in every part,  
In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces, *Swift.*  
Appear'd like one continu'd species.  
4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the or-  
naments and mouldings, and is otherwise called *listel*. *Harris.*  
To *FILLET*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To bind with a bandage or *fillet*.  
2. To adorn with an aural.  
He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters  
and *filleted* them. *Ex. xxxviii. 28.*  
To *FILIP*. *v. a.* [A word, says *Skinner*, formed from the  
found. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and there-  
fore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some  
combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To strike  
with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.  
If I do, *filip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach  
*Filip* the stars: then let the mutinous winds  
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun. *Shakel. Coriol.*  
We see, that if you *filip* a lute-string, it sheweth double or  
treble. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 183.*  
*FILIP*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go  
from the thumb.  
*FILLY*. *n. f.* [*filoy*, Welsh; *filie*, French.]  
1. A young horse or mare.  
Geld *fillets*, but tits, yer a nine days of age,  
They die else of gelding, or gelders do rage:  
Young *fillets* to likely of bulk and of bone,  
Keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tuff. Husband.*  
A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end,  
when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*  
2. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.  
I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,  
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,  
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal. *Shakespeare.*  
I am joined in wedlock, for my fins, to one of those *fillets*  
who are described in the old poet. *Addison's Spectator.*  
*FILM*. *n. f.* [*pylmepe*, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.  
While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye,  
to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing  
more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,  
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight  
Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 412.*  
A stone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and so kept  
from grating or offending it. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*  
There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve  
the phenomena of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleet-  
ing superficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,  
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day. *Pope's Messiah.*  
To *FILM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or  
thin skin.  
It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,  
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,  
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
*FILMY*. *adj.* [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or  
pellicles.  
So the false spider, when her nets are spread,  
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;  
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,  
Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*  
They with fruitless toil  
Flap *filmy* pinions off, to extricate  
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death  
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom  
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Phillips.*  
Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,  
Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;  
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,  
Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*  
To *FILTER*. *v. a.* [*filtru*, low Latin; *per filum trahere*.]  
1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.  
2. To strain; to percolate.  
Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filter* it through a paper,  
and so evaporate it. *Grew's Museum.*  
*FILTER*. *n. f.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]  
1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor  
to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the

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vessel, so that the liquor drips from it. See *NEW DISPEN-*  
*SATORY*.  
2. A strainer; a searce.  
That the water, passing through the veins of the earth,  
should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by  
any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will  
pass through a tenfold *filter*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
*FILFTH*. *n. f.* [*filð*, Saxon.]  
1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.  
When we in our viciousness grow hard,  
The wife gods seal our eyes;  
In our own *filth* drop our clear judgments. *Shakespeare.*  
Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;  
*Filth* favour but themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are  
commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must  
needs take in a great deal of *filth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
How perfect then is man? From head to foot  
Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*  
Though perhaps among the rout  
He wildly flings his *filth* about;  
He still has gratitude and sap'ience,  
To spare the folks that give him hap'ence. *Swift.*  
2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.  
Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and reli-  
gion, by purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual  
delights. *Tilotsen's Sermons.*  
*FILTHY*. *adv.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly.  
It stuck *filthily* in the camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and  
the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size  
should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange, Fable 78.*  
*FILTHINESS*. *n. f.* [from *filthy*.]  
1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.  
Men of virtue suppress'd it, lest their shining should discov-  
er the others *filthiness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
2. Corruption; pollution.  
They held this land, and with their *filthiness*  
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,  
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,  
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,  
All were they born of her own native slime. *Fairy Queen.*  
They never duly improved the utmost of such a power,  
but gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of  
life imaginable. *Scott's Sermons.*  
*FILTHY*. *adj.* [from *filth*.]  
1. Nasty; foul; dirty.  
Fair is foul, and foul is fair;  
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
2. Gross; polluted.  
As all stories are not proper subjects for an epick poem or  
a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects  
both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of  
immoral, low, or filthy in them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
To *FILTRATE*. *v. a.* [from *filtru*.] To strain; to perco-  
late; to filter.  
The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to  
ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a  
fiery salt. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*FILTRATION*. *n. f.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which  
liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is  
straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of  
its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the  
rest behind. *Quincy.*  
We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way  
of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into crys-  
tals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong  
new crucible. *Boyle.*  
*FIMBLE* *Hemp*. *n. f.*  
The season of pulling of it is first about Lambas, when  
good part of it will be ripe; that is, the light Summer hemp,  
that bears no seed, which is called *fimble* hemp. *Martim. Herb.*  
Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,  
In May a good housewife will see it be sown;  
And afterwards trim it, to serve at a need,  
The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her feed. *Tuff. Husband.*  
*FIN*. *n. f.* [*fin*, Saxon; *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a fish;  
the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the  
water.  
He that depends  
Upon your favours, swims with *fins* of lead,  
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Their *fins* consist of a number of gristly bones, long and  
slender, like pins and needles. *Moré's Antid. against Atheism.*  
Thus at half-ebb a rowling sea  
Returns, and wins upon the shore;  
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,  
Rest on their *fins* awhile, and stay,  
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryden.*  
Still at his oar th' industrious Libys plies;  
But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,  
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin*. *Addis. Ovid's Metam.*  
*FIN-FOOTED*.

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*FIN-FOOTED*. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet  
with membranes between the toes.  
It is described like fissipedes, or birds which have their feet  
or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like  
swans and geese, according to the method of nature in lati-  
rostrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers,  
the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are  
framed with fins or oars upon their feet. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
*FINABLE*. *adj.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine.  
This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*. *Bac.*  
He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged  
himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*. *Hayward.*  
*FINAL*. *adj.* [*final*, French; *finalis*, Latin.]  
1. Ultimate; last.  
And over them triumphant death his dart  
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invok'd  
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Milt. P. L.*  
2. Conclusive; decisive.  
There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final*  
to the war. *Bacon, Essay 30.*  
Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had  
neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest  
of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*  
3. Mortal; destructive.  
At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,  
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start. *Fai. Queen.*  
4. Respecting the end or motive.  
Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also re-  
quired as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, imme-  
diate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance  
of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any  
means be excluded from life, observing them. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
By its gravity fire raises the water in pumps, siphons, and  
other engines; and performs all those feats which former phi-  
losophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed  
to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *Ray.*  
Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you  
are at a loss for the efficient. *Collier on Thought.*  
*FINALLY*. *adv.* [from *final*.]  
1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.  
Sight bereav'd  
May chance to number thee with those  
Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
2. Completely; without recovery.  
Their houses were many times in danger of ruin; yet was  
there not any house of noble English in Ireland utterly de-  
stroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the  
house of Desmond only. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Doubtless many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no  
mens fins to answer for but their own. *Scott's Sermons.*  
*FINANCE*. *n. f.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. It  
is seldom used in the singular.  
This sort of *finance* hath been increased by this new device.  
*Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*  
The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncer-  
tain; as be the escheats and forfeitures. *Bacon.*  
His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their  
pyracies, though he practised the same trade when he was  
straitened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium. *Arbutnot.*  
*FINANCIER*. *n. f.* [French.] One who collects or farms  
the publick revenue.  
*FINARY*. *n. f.* [from *To finu*.] In the iron works, the second  
forge at the iron mills. *Ditt.*  
*FINCH*. *n. f.* [*finch*, Saxon.] A small bird of which we have  
three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.  
To *FIND*. *v. a.* [*finban*, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch.]  
1. To obtain by searching or seeking.  
Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall *find*.  
Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what hast thou  
found of all thy household stuff?  
A bird that flies about,  
And beats itself against the cage,  
Finding at last no passage out,  
It sits and sings. *Cowley.*  
2. To obtain something lost.  
When he hath *found* his sheep, he layeth it on his shoul-  
ders rejoicing. *Luke xv. 5.*  
In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,  
I shot the fellow of the self-same flight  
The self-same way, with more advised watch,  
To *find* the other forth; by vent'ring both,  
I oft *found* both. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
3. To meet with; to fall upon.  
There watchful at the gate they find  
Suspicion with her eyes behind. *Dodley's Miscell.*  
In woods and forests thou art *found*. *Cowley.*  
The bad must miss, the good unfought shall *find*. *Pope.*  
4. To know by experience.  
How oft will he  
Of thy chang'd faith complain!  
And his fortunes *find* to be  
So airy and so vain! *Cowley.*

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The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*  
5. To discover by study.  
Physicians  
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may *find*. *Dryden.*  
Thy maid! ah, *find* some nobler theme,  
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*  
6. To discover what is hidden.  
A curse on him who *found* the oar. *Cowley.*  
7. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.  
They build on sands, which if unmov'd they *find*,  
'Tis but because there was no wind. *Cowley.*  
8. To gain by any mental endeavour.  
If we for happiness could leisure *find*,  
And wand'ring time into a method bind,  
We should not then the great mens favour need. *Cowley.*  
We oft review, each *finding* like a friend  
Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope.*  
9. To remark; to observe.  
Beauty or wit in all I *find*. *Cowley.*  
10. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.  
When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange  
monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it. *Locke.*  
11. To reach; to attain.  
They are glad when they can *find* the grave. *Job iii. 22.*  
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge *find*,  
Yet found them not so large as was his mind. *Cowley.*  
12. To meet.  
A clear conscience and heroick mind,  
In ills their business and their glory *find*. *Cowley.*  
13. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.  
Some men  
The marks of old and catholick would *find*. *Cowley.*  
14. To determine by judicial verdict.  
His peers, upon this evidence,  
Have *found* him guilty of high treason. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*  
15. To supply; to furnish: as, he *finds* me in money and in  
virtuals.  
16. [In law.] To approve: as, to *find* a bill.  
17. To *FIND* himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or  
pain, health or sickness.  
Pray, sir, how d'ye *find* yourself? says the doctor. *L'Estr.*  
18. To *FIND* out. To unriddle; to solve.  
The *finding* out of parables is a wearisome labour of the  
mind. *Ecclus. xiii. 26.*  
19. To *FIND* out. To discover something hidden.  
Can't thou by searching *find* out God? Can't thou *find* out  
the Almighty unto perfection? *Job ii. 7.*  
There are agents in nature able to make the particles of  
bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the  
business of experimental philosophy to *find* them out. *Newton.*  
What hinders then, but that thou *find* her out,  
And hurry her away by manly force? *Addison's Cato.*  
20. To *FIND* out. To obtain the knowledge of.  
The principal part of painting is to *find* out and thoroughly  
to understand what nature has made most beautiful. *Dryden.*  
21. To *FIND* out. To invent; to excogitate.  
A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to *find* out  
every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*  
22. The particle *out* is added often without any other use than  
that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.  
While the proudly march'd about,  
Greater conquests to *find* out,  
She beat out Susan by the by. *Cowley.*  
It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the  
character, and to try if we can *find* out in his looks and fea-  
tures either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. *Addison.*  
He was afraid of being insulted with Greek; for which rea-  
son he desired a friend to *find* him out a clergyman rather of  
plain sense than much learning. *Addison's Spectator.*  
*FINDER*. *n. f.* [from *find*.]  
1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.  
We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a  
*finder* of mad men. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
2. One that picks up any thing lost.  
Some lewd squeaking cryer,  
Well pleas'd with one lean thread-bare groat for hire,  
May like a devil roar through every street,  
And gall the *finder's* conscience, if they meet. *Downe.*  
O yes! if any happy eye  
This roving wanton shall descry,  
Let the *finder* surely know  
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe  
The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw.*  
*FINDER*. *n. f.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller.  
We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that  
follows our places, stops the mouth of all *finders*. *Shakesp.*  
*FINDY*. *adj.* [*gynðig*, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm;  
solid. Thus the proverb,  
A cold May and a windy,  
Makes the barn fat and *findy*,  
means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Jun.*